

BookletChartTM

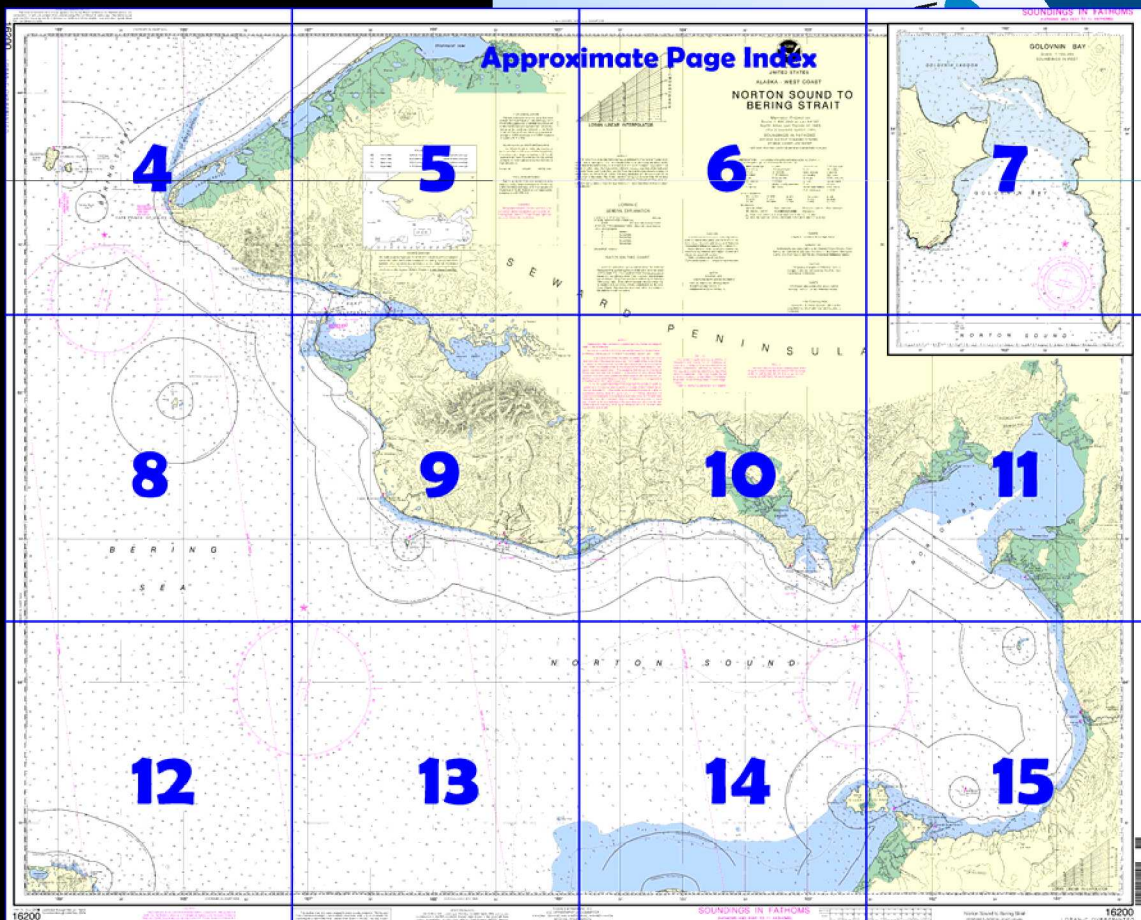
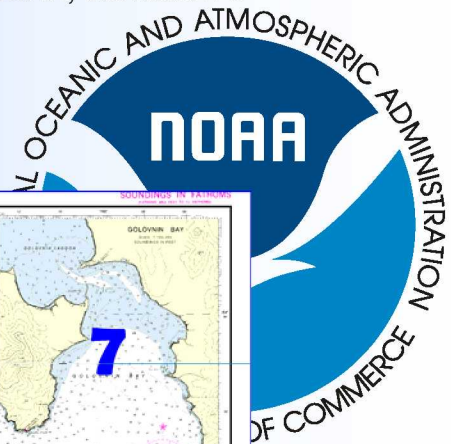
Norton Sound to Bering Strait

(NOAA Chart 16200)

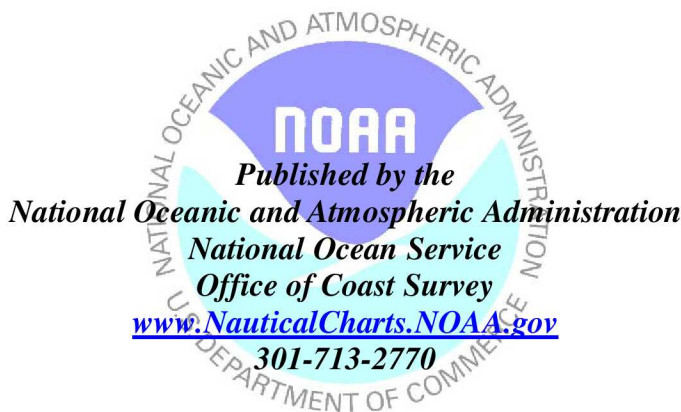


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

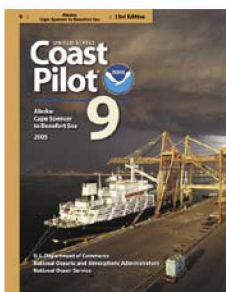
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 9 excerpts]

(27) **Cape Prince of Wales**, on the Alaska side of Bering Strait, is the W extremity of **Seward Peninsula**. **Cape Mountain**, 2,289 feet high, is a mile back of the steep rocky shores on the SW side of the cape; a parabolic antenna is 1.7 miles ENE of the mountain.

(28) **Tin City**, an abandoned village, is on the beach about 2 miles SE of Cape Mountain. The bight off Tin City affords N weather anchorage in depths of 10 fathoms a mile from a sand beach

which is steep enough for good landing. There is a Government airstrip near Tin City.

(29) **Wales**, 2.5 miles NW of Cape Mountain, is at the S end of a low sandy beach which extends 4 miles N, then turns NE toward Shismaref Inlet. The village has a mission, a school, a store, and radiotelephone communication. Small planes carrying mail and a few passengers land on the beach in front of the village.

(30) **Cape Prince of Wales Light** (65°38'00"N., 168°07'12"W.), 20 feet (6.1 m) above the water, is shown seasonally from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the beach 2 miles N of Wales.

(31) Anchorage off Wales is in depths of 10 fathoms 0.8 mile from the beach. A narrow naval **restricted area** extends nearly 4 miles due W from the beach midway between Wales and the light. (See **334.1330**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations). Caution is advised to avoid being dragged N over the restricted area and on to Prince of Wales Shoal by the nontidal current which usually has a velocity of more than 1 knot.

Ice

(32) Average breakup in Bering Strait at Wales is in early June and average freezeup is about the first of December. Navigation is difficult from early December to early June and is usually suspended from late December through April.

(33) **Prince of Wales Shoal** is a narrow ridge of sand, covered 3½ to 5 fathoms, that extends about 35 miles NNE from the W extremity of the cape. Vessels bound S through Bering Strait should be careful not to fall too far E and be caught between the shoal and the N shore of Seward Peninsula. The shoal is unmarked because of ice conditions and the remoteness of the locality.

(34) **Fairway Rock** (65°38'N., 168°44'W.), 15 miles W of Cape Prince of Wales, is 534 feet high, square headed, and steep sided. The rock has deep water on all sides, and there are no outlying dangers.

from E also has been made along N shore at distances decreasing from 1 mile to 0.4 m (35) The **Diomed Islands**, midway between Cape Prince of Wales and the Siberian mainland, have nearly perpendicular sides and are without beaches; the tops of the islands are broken tablelands. The waters around the islands are deep, the bottom is mostly rocky, and anchorage is poor. The U.S.–Russia boundary passes between the two islands.

(36) **Little Diomed Island** (Alaska), with an elevation of 1,308 feet, is 20 miles WNW of Cape Prince of Wales and 8 miles NNW of Fairway Rock. **Diomed**, the only village on the island, is just N of the sandspit midway along the W shore. A reef extends W from the sandspit toward the S end of Big Diomed Island. Vessels approaching Little Diomed Island from the S and E may run close along the S shore, keeping in depths greater than 14 fathoms until the village is sighted, and anchor S of the sandspit. Approach ile and anchorage in depths of 17 fathoms 0.7 mile N of the spit.

(37) **Big Diomed Island** (Russia), 2.1 miles NW of Little Diomed Island, rises to a height of 1,667 feet; close to the W shore are some bare rocks, and a light is shown from the N end. Deep water is reported between the two islands but passage should not be attempted by large vessels.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Oct. 16/04
Corrected through LNM Sep. 28/04

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOTE B
FLOATING AIDS
Aids maintained for periods indicated to mark the channels to following places:
Koyuk River (July 1 to Oct. 1)
Unalakleet River (June 1 to Nov. 1)

LIGHTS
U.S. Marine lights on this chart are maintained from July 1 to Nov 1 unless otherwise charted.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Nome, AK	WXJ-62	162.55 MHz
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HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.633" southward and 9.294" westward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◦ (Approximate location)

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE D
Mariners should exercise caution when transiting this area when the small arms firing range at 65° 14' 24" N, 166° 52' 18" W is in use. Monitor channel 16 VHF FM for times of operation.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:400,000 at Lat 64°30'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE C
Maritime boundary provisionally applied pending formal exchange of instruments of ratification
According to Article 3 of the Agreement Between the United States of America and Russia on the Maritime Boundary signed June 1 1990
1 In any area east of the maritime boundary that lies within 200 nautical miles of the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Russia is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United States is measured (eastern special area) Russia agrees that henceforth the United States may exercise the sovereign rights and jurisdiction derived from exclusive economic zone jurisdiction that Russia would otherwise be entitled to exercise under international law in the absence of the agreement of the Parties on the maritime boundary
3 to the extent that either Party exercises the sovereign rights or jurisdiction in the special area or areas on its side of the maritime boundary as provided for in this Article such exercise of sovereign rights or jurisdiction derives from the agreement of the Parties and does not constitute an extension of its exclusive economic zone To this end each Party shall take the necessary steps to ensure that any exercise on its part of such rights or jurisdiction in the special area or areas on its side of the maritime boundary shall be so characterized in its relevant laws regulations and charts

UPDATING SERVICE
FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS (NM) corrections subsequent to the NM corrected through date shown in the lower left hand corner, is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

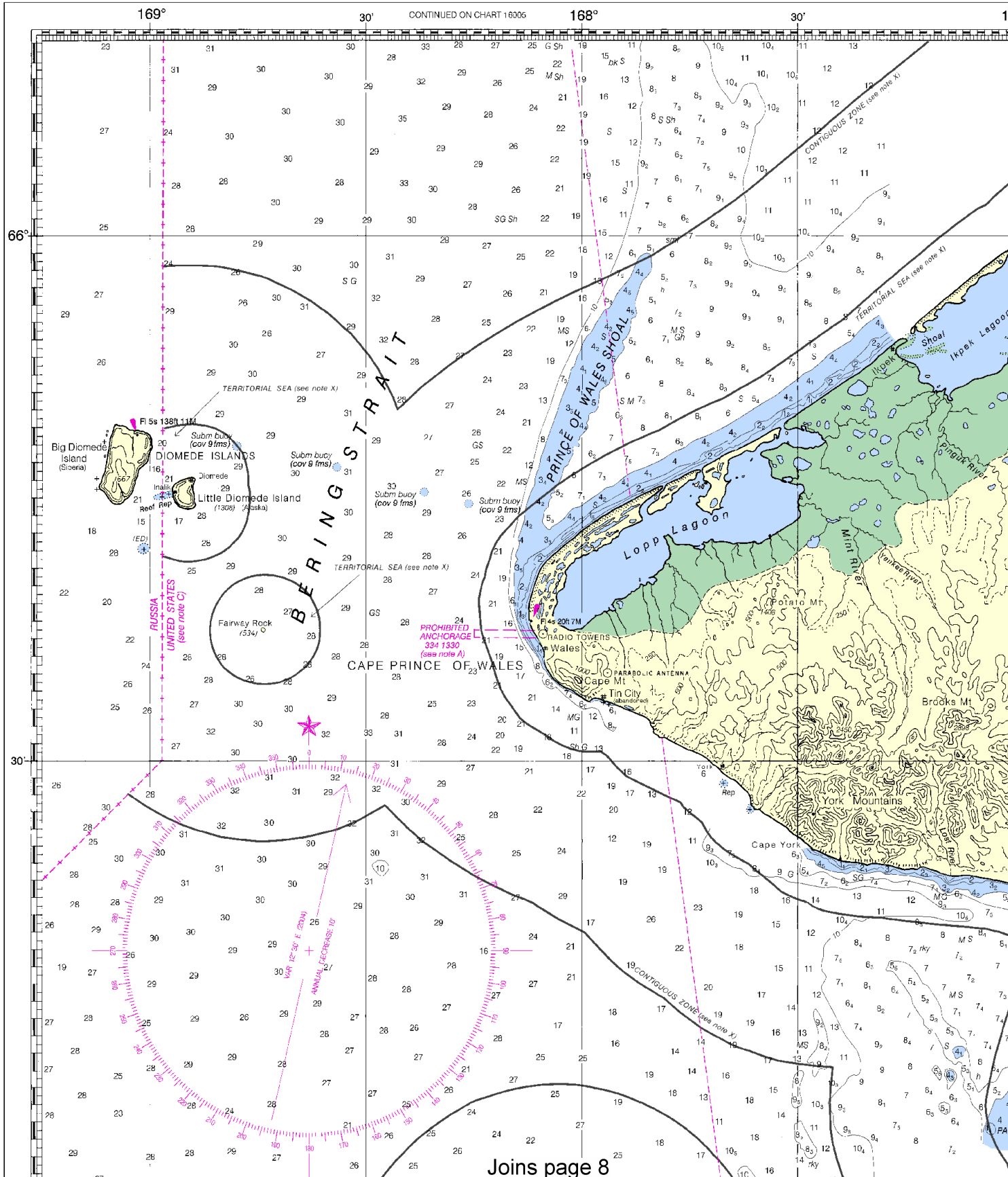
NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)			
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):			
AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT LD lighthouse	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow
Bottom characteristics:			
Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand
Miscellaneous:			
AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

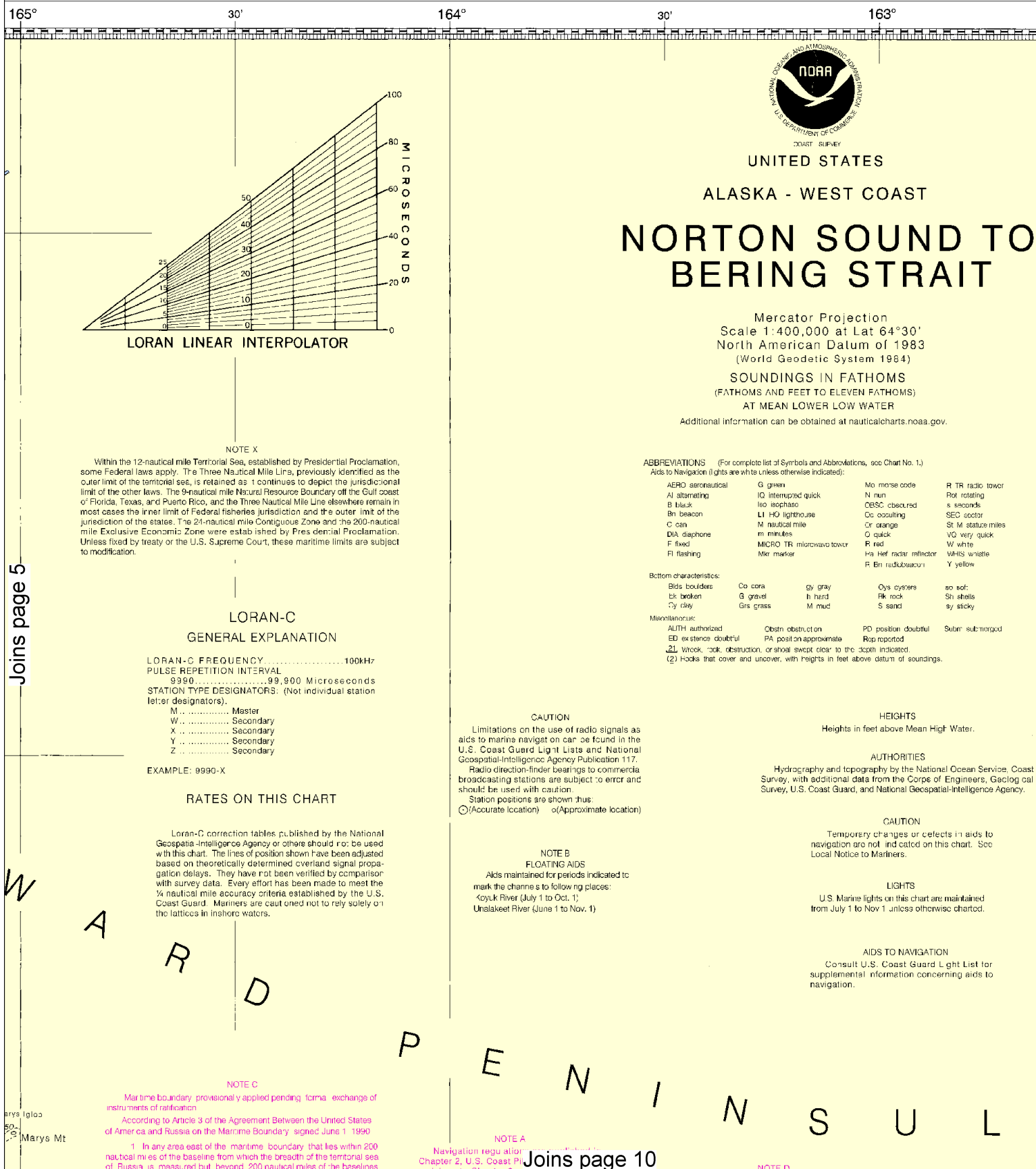
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Joins page 8

4





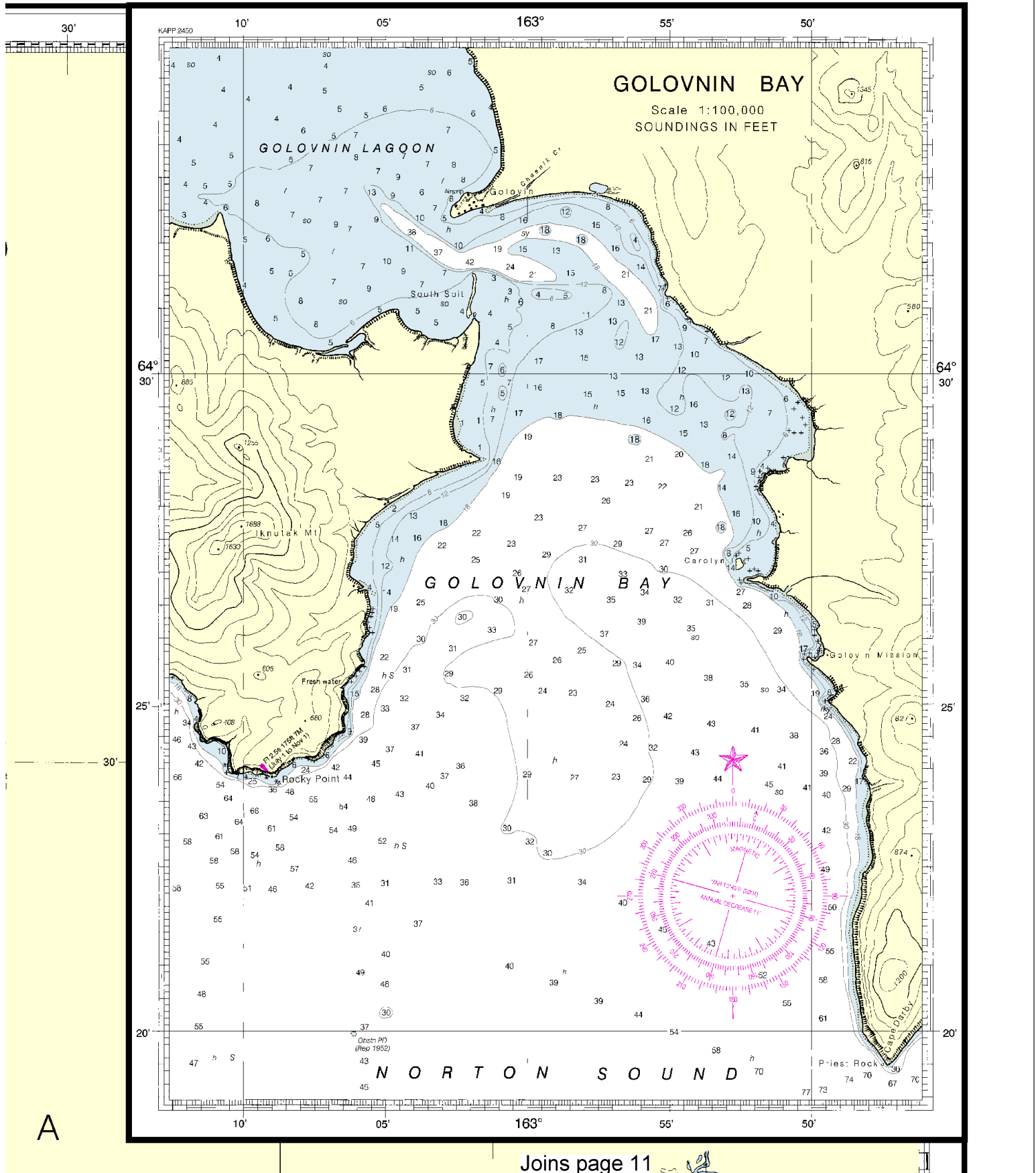
Joins page 5

Joins page 10



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

7

Joins page 4

65°

30°

CONTINUED ON CHART 16006

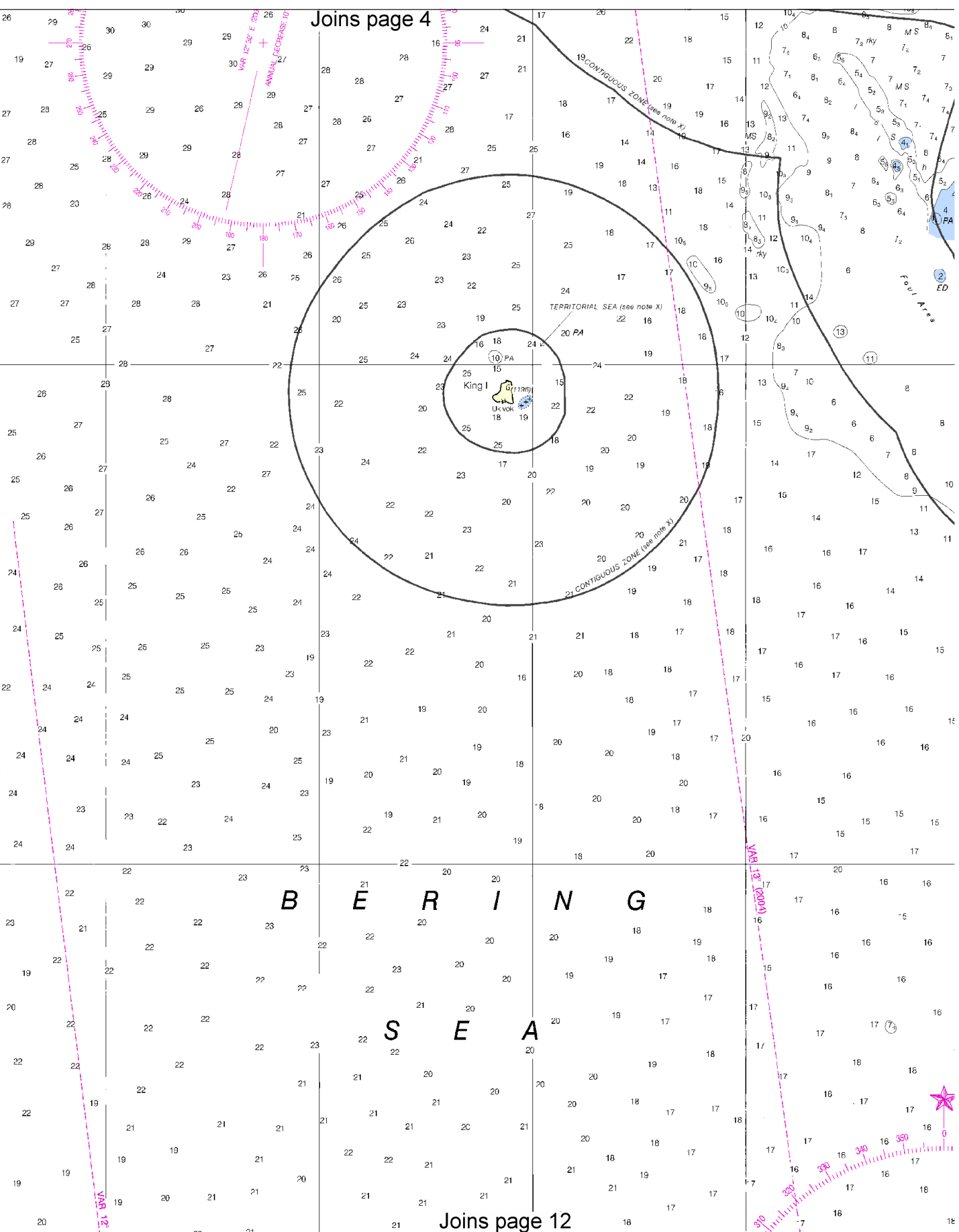
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G

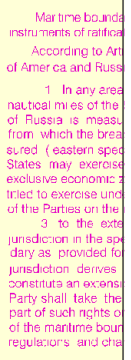
S
E
A

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8

North





NOTE C

Maritime boundary provisionally applied pending formal exchange of instruments of ratification.

According to Article 3 of the Agreement Between the United States of America and Russia on the Maritime Boundary signed June 1, 1990:

1. In any area east of the maritime boundary that lies within 200 nautical miles of the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Russia is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United States is measured (eastern special area) Russia agrees that henceforth the United States may exercise the sovereign rights and jurisdiction derived from exclusive economic zone jurisdiction that Russia would otherwise be entitled to exercise under international law in the absence of the agreement of the Parties on the maritime boundary.

3. To the extent that either Party exercises the sovereign rights or jurisdiction in the special area or areas on its side of the maritime boundary as provided for in this Article, such exercise of sovereign rights or jurisdiction derives from the agreement of the Parties and does not constitute an extension of its exclusive economic zone. To this end, each Party shall take the necessary steps to ensure that any exercise, on its part of such rights or jurisdiction in the special area or areas on its side of the maritime boundary, shall be so characterized in its relevant laws, regulations, and charts.

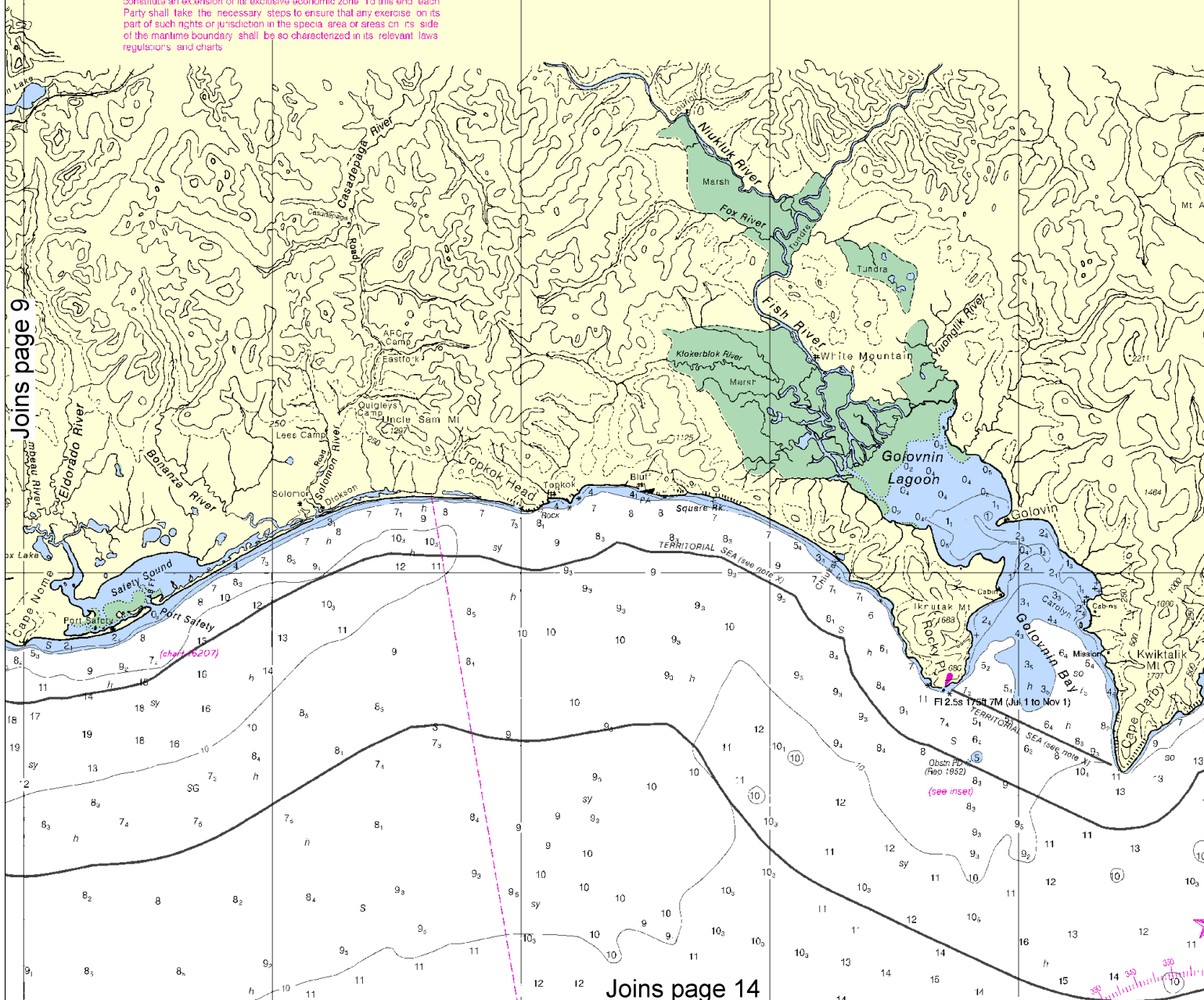
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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE D

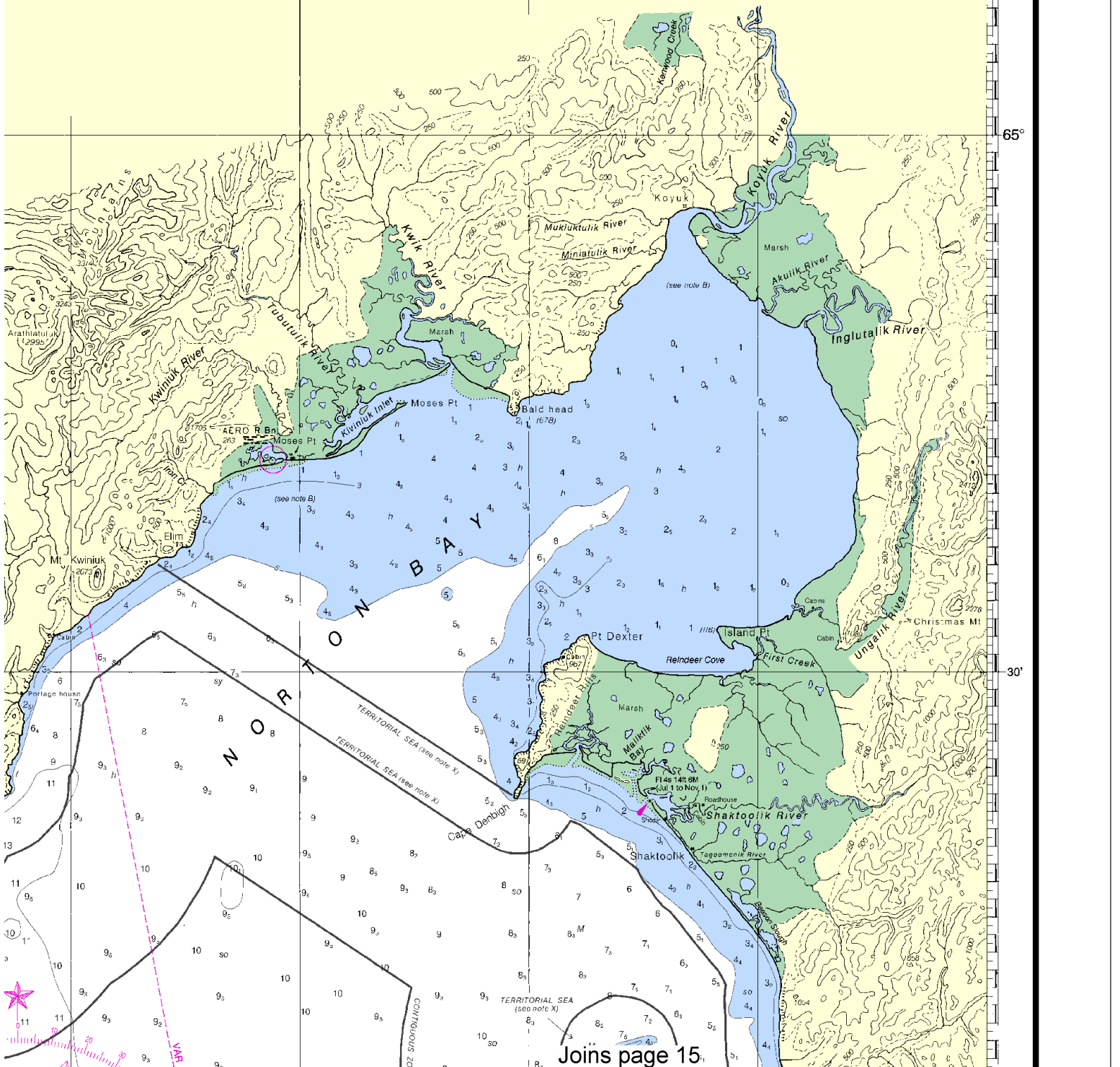
Mariners should exercise caution when transiting this area when the small arms firing range at 65° 14' 24" N 166° 52' 18" W is in use. Monitor channel 16 VHF FM for times of operation.



Joins page 14

Joins page 7

A



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SEA

CONTINUED ON CHART 16006

64°

30'

169°

30'

168°

CONTINUED ON CHART 16006

1

14th Ed., Oct./04 ■ Corrected through NM Oct. 16/04
Corrected through LNM Sep. 28/04

16200

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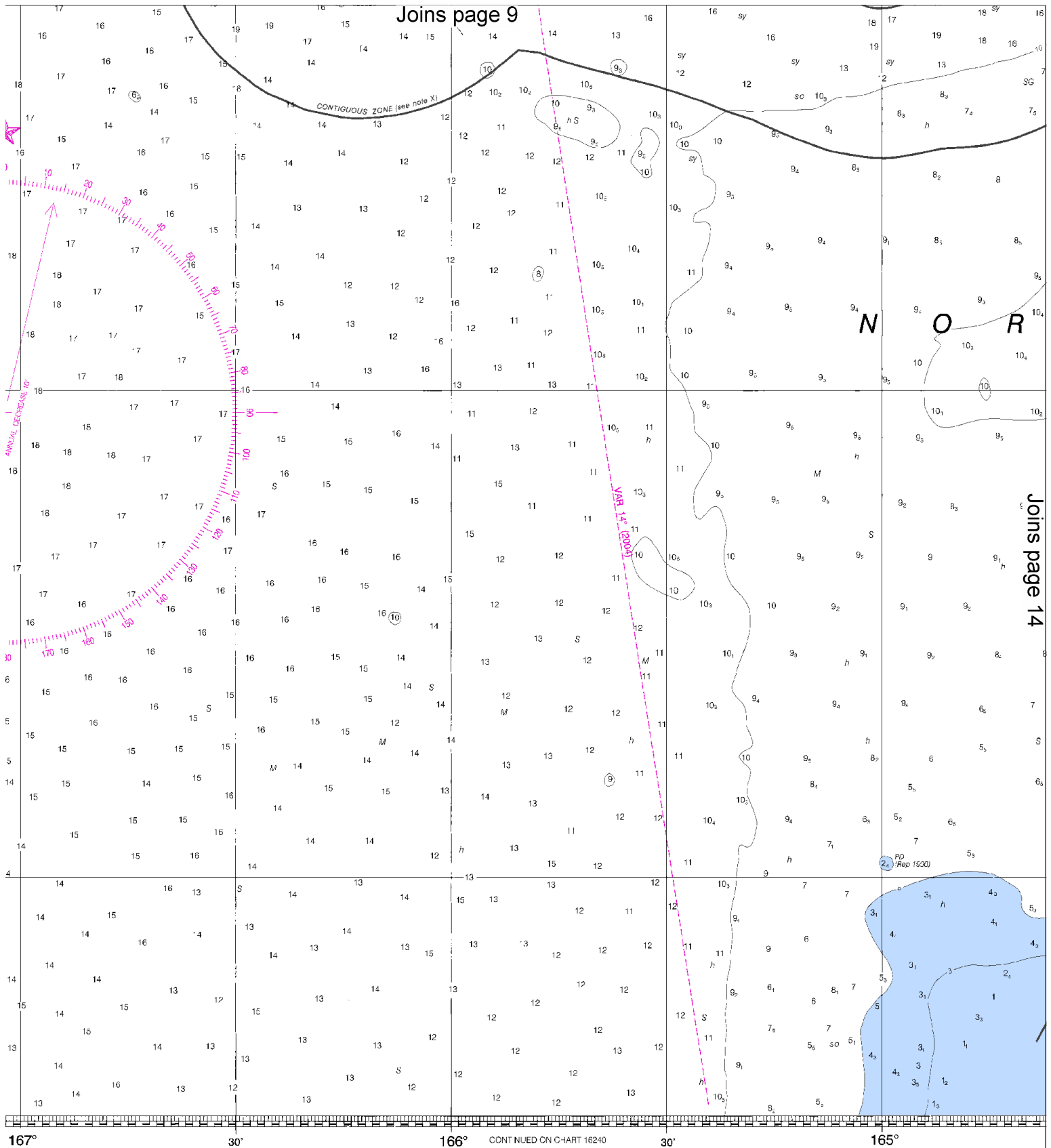
CAUTION

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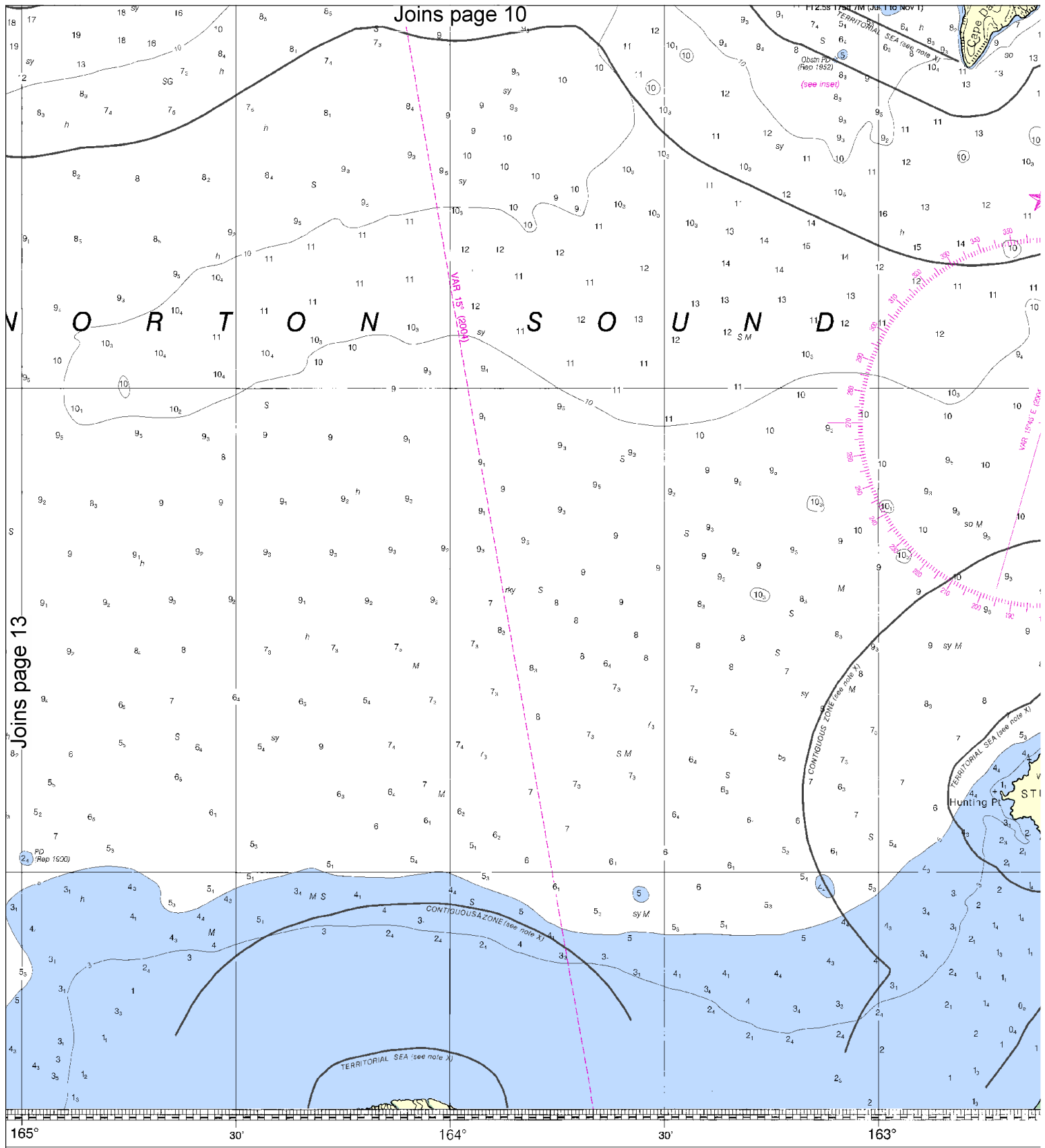
167° 30' 166° 30' 165° CONT NUED ON C-CHART 16240

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UPDATING SERVICE
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Published at Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

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Joins page 13

Published at Washington, D.C.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NAUTIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4
FEET	6	12	18	24
METERS	1	2	3	4



16200
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15

NSN 7642014011235
INGA REFERENCE NO. 16ACO16200

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.